resolution of Dec. 6, with the names of the Postmasters

removed between the 28th July, 1866, and 6th December, 1866, with the reasons for the removals and the names of

Mass.), at 31 o'clock, went into the Committee of the

Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. BOUTWELL tRep.,

Mass.) in the Chair, on the bill to amend the existing laws

relating to Internal Revenue, the pending question being

the amendment effered by Mr. Myers, to modify the para-

graph relating to eigareties, &c., so that it shall read as

follows: "On eigaretics, eigars, and cheroots of all

descriptions, made of tobacco, or any substitute, \$5 per

The vote was taken by tellers, and the amendment was

agreed to-Yeas, 54; Nays, 48.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Pa.) offered an amendment to

make the tax assessable on the excess over \$12 per 1,000.

Mr. PRICE (Rep., Iowa) moved to strike out the line,

"on brandy made from grapes, 50 cents per gallon, claiming that all brandy should pay the same tax.

Mr. HIGBY (Rep., Cal.) argued against striking out.

Mr. DODGE, (Rep., N. Y.) supported the amendment as a means of guarding against frauds. A similar proposal had been made in favor of beet brandy, and if the door was opened in this way there would be no end of frauds on the revenue.

on the revenue.

Mr. HOGAN (Dem., Mo.) argued in favor of retaining the clause. He thought that in order to keep at home the immense sums sent abroad for brandy, a premium ought to be offered to those who make brandy from recess in this country.

grapes in this country.

Mr. ELDRIDGE (Dem., Wis.) suggested that less money

Mr. ELDRIDGE (Dem., Wis.) suggested that less money would be spent for brandy, owing to the organization of the Congress Temperance Society. [Laughter.]
Mr. PRICE said that would be the case when all the members of Congress signed the Temperance pledge. [Laughter.]
Mr. ALLISON (Rep., Iowa) said he had been originally in favor of patting this chause in the bill, but he recognized that it would open the door to extensive frauds, and therefore he was in favor of striking it out.
Mr. DARLING (Rep., N. Y.) sustained Mr. Price's motion to strike out the clause, and he had a letter read at the Clerk's desk, showing what a permicions effect the discrimination in favor of grape brandy would have on the revenue.

the revenue.

Mr. HILL (Rep., Ind.) moved to amend the sentence by making it read, "on brandy made of grapes, peaches or apples, \$2 a gallon." He knew no reasons why any discrimination should be made in the tax on intoxicating

thought saddlers should be placed on the same footing as shoemakers and tailors.

Mr. HOOPER opposed the amendment.
The amendment was agreed to, Yeas, 60: Nays, 40.
In addition to the points of the bill covered in the foregoing report of the proceedings, paragraphs were disposed of, leaving taxation as follows:
On boots and shoes, made wholly or in part of indiarubler, 2 per cent ad valorem.
On hats, caps, and hoods of all descriptions, 2 per cent ad valorem.

RECESS.

pected.

This evening having been assigned for action on 15 Senate bills referred hast week to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, such bills were reported back by Mr. FLE-HAM (Rep., Me.), Chairman of that Committee, as follows:

Ohio. Passed. Increasing the pensions of Isabella Fogg and Lewis A. Horton of Newbury port, Mass., from \$8 to \$25 per month.

LAWRENCE (Rep., Pa.), and passed as follows: Granting pensions to Peter Fisher of Iowa, Charles Valence, 42d Pennsylvania Vols.; Obadiah Aderton of

Maine, David Cole.
Also, by Mr. TAYLOR (Dem., Tenn.)—Granting pensions to the orphan children of John Faris of Tennessee, to wm. H. Hafer, 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry; Anno H. Duchman, widow of Licut.-Col. Duchman, 19th Pennsylvania Vols.; to the representatives of Capt. George W. Knapp, 88th Pennsylvania Vols.; Francis Burron, 3d Jown Batter.

man, widow of Lieut.-Col. Duchman, 19th Pennsylvania Vols.; to the representatives of Capt. George W. Knapp, s8th Pennsylvania Vols.; Francis Burron, 3d Iowa Battery: Rufus L. Harvey, soldier of the war of 1812; to the orphan children of William Whelan of the 186th Pennsylvania Vols.; Mrs. Jesephine Slocum, widow of Lieut. Slocum, 66th Colored Infantry; Caroline McGee of Greene County, Tenn.; Mary H. Smith of Johnson County, Tenn.; widow of Lieut. Col. Smith, 13th Tennessee Vols.; Martha M. Cook, widow of the late Major Cook, Jefferson County, Ohio, an annuity of \$250. Passed.

Also by Mr. VAN AERUAM (Rep., N. Y.)—Granting pensions to John Rogers of the war of 1812; to William Gleson of Kentucky, at \$25 per month; to Josephine Wrenn, 2th New-York Cavalry; to Charles Mans of Pennsylvania, of the war of 1812; increasing the pension of John Russell from \$8 to \$20 a month; granting back pension to Margaret Boucher of the District of Columbia; increasing pension of Levi M. Roberts of the war of 1812; granting pension of Levi M. Roberts of the war of 1812; granting pension of Levi M. Roberts of the war of 1812; granting pension of Levi M. Roberts of the war of 1812; granting pension of Levi M. Roberts of the war of 1812; granting pension of Levi M. Roberts of the war of 1812; granting pension of Levi M. Roberts of the war of 1812; granting pension of Mrs. May: to Mrs. Ernestine Becker, widow of Capt. Becker 24th Illinois Volunteers; to Mrs. Namey Hinton. Passed.

Also by Mr. SAWYER (Rep., Wis.)—Granting pensions to Mrs. Elizabeth Staley of Cincinnati Ohio; Capt. David McManon 20th N. Y. State Militia: Thomas Glasgow of the war of 1812, to date from the 4th of March, 1861.

Passed.
Also by Mr. BENJAMIN (Rep., Mo.)—Granting pensions to Virginia G. Wilson, widow of Capt. Geo. W. Wilson, 2d Maryland Volunteers; to Mrs. Mary Mosca, Carbondale,

in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the Tax

paragraph to amend Section 103 of the Act of the 30th of

June, 1864, by striking out the words, "until the 30th of

The effect of the paragraph is to remove the limitation

of time on the right of railroad and steamboat companies,

&c., to add the tax to their rates of fare. The effect of the amendment offered by Mr. Williams is to terminate that right on the 30th of April next.

Mr. WILLIAMS explained that his amendment would carry out the principle established by this committee in

N. Y.) opposed the amendment.

The vote was taken by tellers, and presented rather an amusing scene, in the active efforts of the members who were friendly to the railroad interest to induce others to vote against Mr. Williams's amendment. There was so much excitement and confusior, and there were so many changes of votes that there had to be a second count, which resulted in the defeat of the amendment by a vote of the to?

of 4c to 51.

Mr. HOOPER offered an amendment, the effect of which is to relieve ferry boats of the tax of three per cent, and to subject them to the same tax as steamboats, 24

woodbridge (Rep., Vt.) and Mr. DAVIS (Rep.,

sills from the same committee were reported by Mr.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1867.

WASHINGTON.

HE RECONSTRUCTION BILL AMENDED IN THE HOUSE, AND SENT BACK TO THE SENATE - THE BILL AS AMENDED PASSED BY THE SENATE-THE LOAN BILL-EVENING SESSIONS-THE TAX BILL DEBATED IN THE HOUSE-PASSAGE OF THE ARMY BILL

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1867. In the Senate to-day there was very little interest in the proceedings until the Reconstruction bill came from the House. Some unimportant bills had been assed, and the proposition to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department was under discussion, when a message from the House announced the conurrence of that body in the Schate amendments to the Reconstruction bill, with additional amendments. The Indian Bureau bill was immediately laid aside, and Mr. Williams moved concurrence in the amendments of the House. It was the intention of the friends of the bill to put it through without debate. But a few remarks from one Senator drew out s few from another. Reverdy Johnson's declaration that he should vote for the bill, because he believed it opened the way to peace and a settlement of our National troubles, was received with great satisfaction on the Republican side, and evoked warm congratulations from Mr. Wilson and

others. Mr. Sumner, in the course of his remarks, gave notice of his intention to press the Louisiana bill to a vote as early as practicable; if not during this session, then during the next. The two Massachusetts Senators seem to join issue on this question. Mr. Sumner objects to the new bill because It permits the late Rebels to vote. Mr. Wilson, while warmly in favor of it as a whole, objects to the little hisfranchisement it contains. The Democrats could not, of course, let the bill go through without a parting salute. They all took a shot at it, except Saulsbury who was seated on a sofa in the lobby, and whose consciousness was so dead to passing events that he had to be called to order by the Chair for smoking in open session. Mr. Cowan commenced de Novo, and went over the whole argument. He was followed by Mr. Howe, who made a long speech, much to the chagrin of Senators who wished to pass the bill immediately and send it to the President before night. The unfortunate result was that the vote was not taken during the afternoon session.

At the evening session of the Senate, there was a lengthy debate on concurring in the House amendment. It was devoid of interest, except when Mr. Sherman charged upon the Democrats of the House all responsibility for the amendments which distranchise certain Rebels. He showed conclusively that if the Democrats had not assisted a minority of the Republicans to defeat the Senate amendment on Menday, the bill would have passed without the disfranchising provisions put upon it to-day. Mr. Johnson of Maryland voted to concur in these amendments, The vote stood 35 to 7. The bill will be engrossed to-night, and signed by the presiding officer of each House before I o'clock to-morrow. It

will then go to the President for his action. The House commenced business again to-day or reconstruction. The Military Reconstruction bill, as it was sent back by the Senate, was taken up, the motion being to concur in the Senate amendments as amended by Mr. Wilson. Mr. Blaine demanded the previous question, so as to cut off debate, but it had been arranged among the Stevens men in an informal caucus to add a further amendment, and then pass the bill. Shellabarger had prepared an amendment, and attempted to get the floor to offer it, but as soon as Blaine found out his object, he refused to yield. Banks next tried to get the floor to debate and amend the bill, but the Blaine-Bingham party cried him down, and amid some confusion the demand for the previous quesvas insisted on. The Democrats, seeing the quabbling between the Republicans, thought they had a right to join in; so one of their number move to lay the bill on the table, but he was reminded of the promise his party had made last evening to allow a vote, and he withdrew the motion. The previous question was then voted down by a vote of 72 to 76. This took the floor from Blaine, and Shellaffered his amendment, to the effect that, antil the Southern States are admitted to representa tion in Congress, their State Governments shall only be Provisional, and Congress shall have full power ever them, and further, that none who took part in the Rebellion shall be eligible to vote for delegates, to form State Constitutions, or to take any part in the formation of the same. At this portion of the proceedings another contest took place between the Blaine and Stevens parties, and the Democrats again interfered, and settled all family quarreling by moving to lay the whole matter on the table. Boyer made this motion, and Blaine, who, at the time the thus broken faith, and, being unable to conmotion?" at the same time rushing down the aisle and over to the Democratic side, where etood Boyer. Blaine looked fearfully excited, and Jack Rogers, the Democratic leader, stopped all con-

motion was made, was busy talking down a Stevens man, did not see who of the Democracy had trol himself, he cried out, "Who made that expostulated with him on the attempted breach of faith among the Democracy. Little Chauler, and others, wanted to pretend they made no pledge, but troversy by ordering the motion to be withdrawn, and business was allowed to proceed. The Yeas and Nays were then taken on agreeing to Shellabarger's amendment, and it was agreed to by a vote of 98 to 70. This was a test vote, and showed that the Stevens party had carried their point this time without the aid of the Dmocracy. The Republicans who voted against the amendment were Raymond (N. Y.), Dodge (N. Y.), Laflin (N. Y.), Darling (N. Y.), Davis (N. Y.), Marvin (N. Y.), Pomeroy (N. Y.), Bingham (Ohio), Delano (Ohio), Dawes (Mass.), Blow (Mo.), Benjamin (Mo.), Buckland (Ohio), Blaine (Me.), Hub bell (Ohio), Hubbell (W. Va.), Kuykendall (Ill.), Lawrence (Pa.), McKee (Ky.), McRuer (Cal.), Miller (Pa.), Moorhead (Pa.). Rice (Mass.), Stillwell (Ind.), Thayer (Pa.), and Whaley (W. Va.) Without separately voting on the Wilson amendment, a vote on the final passage of the bill was had, resulting in 125 Yeas to 46 Nays. Three Republicans (at least they were elected as Republicans, but have all slong voted with the Democracy,) voted to-day against the bill. They were Kuykendall (III.), Hubbell (Ohio), and Hawkins (Tenn.) The vote was the largest given this session on any mestion. Each party mustered nearly its full strength. There were absent and not voting 15 Republicans and three Democrats. Stillwell, a Johnson man, was on the floor when the call of the roll was begun, but left before his name was reached. Before the vote was taken, Raymond, who looked somewhat demoralized, was anxious to vote separately on each of the two amendments, Wilson's and Shellabarger's, but the Speaker ruled that it could not be done. While the roll was being called, there was much speculation among waggish gentleme in the reporter's gallery as to how Raymond vould vote. No one would dare venture a bet. D odge was on the floor when his name was first ca' ded, but he did not vote until the clerk had finis' aed. That done, the House comnenced its morning hour and disposed of a lot of matters of busin sss. Paine's Militia bill was lost for this session by 'seing recommitted to the Committee from which it came. The Democrats threatened to

filibuster or , it daily, if necessary, to kill it. The rest of the session was consumed in the consideration of the T ax bill. At to ac evening session the House had under consider ation reports from the Committee on Pensions, an' fall of the Committee's recommendations were

dopted, and many private bills passed. After the conclusion of this business, the House went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed discussion on

The action of the House in referring the loan resolution to the Committee on Banking, was intended to defeat that measure, as there is no possibility of that Committee being palied estain this pession. The

Ways and Means Committee, however, do not intend to let the matter sleep in the Banking Committee, and it is their intention to bring in a new bill. They can do this by reporting a bill, in accordance with the instructions of the House, to stop any further retirement of greenbacks during the present year. As soon as this is done, which will probably be in a day or two, they will move to substitute the Loan bill as it passed the Senate, for the proposition reported by the Committee, which, it is understood, will be adopted. Secretary McCulloch is very anxious that the Loan bill should be adopted before Congress adjourns, but he is strongly opposed to any interference with the present law, which gives him authority to retire \$4,000,000 per month. He says he will not exereise that authority, unless the business interests of the country allow it. It is not his purpose to cause a stringency in the money market, or interfere with the operations of the banks in the commercial centers of the country.

The Special Committee of which Mr. Wentworth is chairman, to inquire into the truth of the alleged bargaining between the President and certain Republican members of the House, had its first meeting to-day. Nothing was done up to 1 o'clock beyond summoning several witnesses.

A dispatch was received this afternoon from Justin S. Morrill, at Strafford, Vt., saying that he was yet detained at the bedside of his mother. Her death was hourly expected. It is understood here that Mr. Morrill will return to his duties as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee at the earliest moment he is free to do so. He is expected here on Sunday.

A petition, signed by upward of 500 of the leading commercial houses of New-York, was presented to the Senate to-day by Senator Morgan, asking for an increase of the salaries of the Appraisers, Deputy Appraisers, Deputy Surveyors, and Naval Officers of New-York, and other officers, whose salaries, it is alleged, are wholly inadequate. A number of leading merchants are here to urge upon Congress the inerease required.

The President has approved the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to grant permits to curators of incorporated or chartered scientific institutions to withdraw alcohol in specified quantities from bond without payment of the internal revenue tax on the same, or on the spirits from which the alcohol has been distilled, for the sole and exclusive purpose of preserving specimens of anatomy, physiology, and of natural history belonging to such institutions. Also the bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to employ Ocean mail service between San Franeisco in California and Portland in Oregon, not less than three times per month, in continuation of the service from New-York via Panama to San Francisco, provided the cost of said service shall not exceed \$25,000 per annum; the contract to be given to the lowest responsible bidder. Also the bill authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to purchase for the Government of the United States David's Island, in Long Island Sound, for the sum of \$38,500, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the lease of Simcon Leland, dated April 13, 1862, and renewed March 30, 1863, by which the island was leased to the United States, and is

A communication from the Controller of the Currency, in reply to the resolution of the House, says that since the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, that the States can tax the shares of National Banks, they generally seem disposed to acquiesce in the decision, and have paid the tax, although it may not be levied in strict conformity with the requirements of the acts of Congress. Two hundred and eighteen banks have responded to the request for information on this subject, showing they have paid \$6,412,100 under State taxation. Taking the average rate of taxation, and applying it to all the banks, including those which have not reported, the approximate total is \$78,495 51.

A communication from the Postmaster-General was received to-day. Its purport was as follows:

received to-day. Its purport was as follows:

Between the 28th of July, 1866, and the 6th of December of the same year, the whole number of Postmasters removed was 1,644. Of this number, 1,221 were for political reasons; 22 to give place to soldiers; 64 for failures to bond; 45 were supercedures by change of site of offices; 23 for unfaithfulness in office; 17 were caused by misapprehensions of falls in appointment of Postmasters; 17 were caused by Postmasters moving away; 16 were caused by Postmasters abandoning offices; 8, intemperance; 9, unsatisfactory to the citizens; 8, left the State; 7, mistakes of names in appointments; 7, delinquency; 6, mismungement of office; 4, polltical reasons and neglect of duty; 3, to give place to widows of soldiers; 3, abaconded; 13, inconventency; 3, became disqualified by marriage; 2, acts agement of office; 4, political reasons and neglect of duty; 3, to give place to widows of soldiers; 2, abscended; 13, incompetency; 3, became disqualified by marriage; 2, acts of disloyalty; 2 to give place to salors; 1, did not live on the route; 1, stealing from mails; 1, because office was kept in improper place; 1, for writing improper letters to Bepartment; 1, violation of revenue laws; 1, because he was not commissioned sutier; 11, not confirmed by the Senate; 1, not of age; 1, caused by consolidation of offices; 1, indicted for murler: Whole number of Post-Offices in the United States, 22,389. Total number in operation soft June, 1866, 23,228, of which 709 Tere subject to appointment by the President.

A decree has just been issued in the Courts against the City of Washington, taking away a piece of land on the corner of K and Twelfth-sts., on which the city had begun to build a school-house, because the payments are not made according to terms. The bills against the city are generally a year behind hand, and tradesmen and laborers refuse to give credit any longer, because they find it impossible to collect their bills. The salary of school teachers is

Gov. Fenton has been here two or three days con solting in regard to public affairs, and has been very cordially received. He is accompanied by Quartermaster-General Merritt of his staff. He to-day visited those bureaus of the Treasury Department in which the war claims of the State are now being adjusted. He expressed himself pleased with the heads of the Bureaus, and the progress made toward

Thurlow Weed and State Senator Henry L. Fearson are here, urging the appointment of Authory F. Campbell as Postmaster of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gen. Brewster, on the recommendation of Congressman Hunter, has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue, IIId District, Brooklyn, in place of

Gen. Logan leaves here on Monday to take the stump in Connecticut in favor of the Republican

Chas. A. Lane of New-York is here, having been summoned to testify before the House Judiciary

XXXIXTH CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

BY THERGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. SENATE..... WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1967.

SEY.ATE..... WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1867.

Mr. ANTHONY (Rep., R. I.), from the Committee on Printing, reported back a resolution to provide seats on the floor of the Senate for reporters of the New-York Associated Press and the United States and European News Association, and asked to be discharged from further consideration of the subject. Mr. Authony stated that since the resolution was first offered the United States and European Association had been dissolved. Several Senators had spoken to him in favor of a seat for the reporter of the New-York Association, but he understood from the reporter that he did not wish any such accommodation if was to be looked upon in the light of an obligation, or if there were any Senators to object to it.

The Committee was discharged.

The Committee was userlarged.

COLORADO.

Mr. POMEROY (Rep., Karsas) presented the resolution of the Kausas Legislature in favor of the admission of Colorado. Which was ordered to be printed.

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE HOWARD AMENDMENT.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the certificate of the Governor of Rennsylvania that the State of Pennsylvania had ratified the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

tion.

THE PACIFIC RAILBOAD.

Mr. PATTERSON (Johnson, Tenn.) presented the resolution of the Tennessee Legislature in favor of a grant of public land in aid of the Tennessee Pacific Railroad, which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

which was ordered to be on the table and be printed.

THE APPRENTICE SYSTEM.

Mt. POLAND (Rep., Vt.) reported from the Judiciary Committee adversely upon the bill to protect the children of African parents from being enslaved in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and moved the indefinite postponement of the bill.

Upon motion of Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) the bill, with the motion of Mr. Poland, was placed upon the calculate.

OREGON LAND GRANT. Mr. POMEROY (Rep., Kansas) reported without amendment, from the Committee on Public Lands, an act granting lands to the State of Oregon to aid in the cen-

struction of a military wagen road from Dallas City, on the Columbia River, to Fort Bolse on the Snake River. THE LOUISIANA BILL. Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) got the floor, and attempted to call up the Louisiana bill.

Mr. St MNFR (Rep., Mass.) got the Hoor, and attempted to call up the Lonisiana bill.

Mr. HENDRICKS (Dem., Ind.) asked Mr. Summer if he did not think the Louisiana bill would lead to debate.

Mr. SUMNER said he hoped not. [Laughter.] Every good Republican would vote for it. He thought even Mr. Hendricks could vote for it, as it was a great measure of peace. [Laughter.]

PATENT LETTER STAMP.

Mr. VAN WINKLE (Johnson, W. Va.) called up a bill directing the Postmaster-General to purchase from Marcus P. Norton of Troy, for \$100,000, a patent for postmarking letters, packets, etc., and cancelation of postage stamps thereon.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) moved to amend by striking

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) moved to amend by striking out \$100,000 and inserting \$20,000, but subsequently modified his amendment by substituting \$60,000. The amendment was not agreed to.

The bill was then passed.

INSPECTION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. HENDERSON (Rep., Mo.) called up the bill to provide for the annual inspection of Indian affairs, upon which the question was upon agreeing to a substitute passed by the House transferring the Indian Eureau to the War. Department

he war Department.

Mr. HENDERSON believed that the transfer of the Indian Bureau would aggravate the present difficulties with the Indians. He believed the Senate bill for an uspection of Indian affairs would accomplish all the reformation that was realed.

spection of Indian affairs would accompass all the reformation that was needed.

Mr. POMERY (Rep., Kansas) concurred in the views expressed by Mr. Henderson as to the inexpediency of making the transfer.

Mr. STEWART (Rep., Nev.) spoke of the present system of Indian agencies as a miserable failure, and a cheat of the Indians. He thought it was time to make a change. It would take some time to make the management of the Bureau as corrupt under the War Department as it was under the present system.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

At 2 o'clock p. m. the Clerk of the House announced the action of the House on the Reconstruction bill. Mr. WILLIAMS (Rep., Oregon) moved the postpone ment of the Indian bill for the purpose of taking up the

Reconstruction bill. The amendments of the House were read.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved that the Senate concur. Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) said he did not like the disfranchising clause in the proviso, but he should not op-pose it now. The additional section was only a repetition of what was already in the bill.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) replied to the speech of Mr. Sherman of yesterday, in which he (Mr. Sherman) is charged with a new espousal of the doctrine of disfranchisement, read from a speech made by him more than a year ago, in favor of the disfranchisement of Rebels.

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep., Mich.) interrupted Mr. Sumner to ask that he (Sumner) have leave to print his speech Mr. SUMNER declined to yield.

Mr. SHERMAN replied to Mr. Sumner, and to an assertion that he had come to Mr. Sumner's platform; said he had done no such thing, God forbid; he would never agree to exclude the southern people for participating in the government of their own states; he was willing to exclude the leading Rebels, but not the mass of the people.

great measure, and yet he should not vote for it without regret. He thought it ought to turn every Rebel out of office. He objected to the disfrauchising clause in the House amendment. He regretted that it had been inserted, but would vote for the bill notwithstanding. He would say, also, that just as soon as the Southern States were reconstructed properly, he would vote to repeal the disqualification in the third section of the Constitutional

Mr. JOHNSON (Dem., Md.) said if he had his wish he

progressed so far toward universal suffrage and universal namesty as to vote for this bill.

After further debate, in which Messrs, HENDRICKS (Dem., Ind.), BUCKALEW (Dem., Pa.), COWAN (Johnson, Pa.), and HOWE (Rep., Wis.), participated, the Senate took a recess until 7:30 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., III.) called up the joint resolution of the House, authorizing the employment of a United States vessel for the transportation of food and clothing for the destitute people of the South. It was

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.), from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the bill to provide for the de-fense of the northern frontier. Ordered to be printed. RECONSTRUCTION.

The Reconstruction bill was then taken up. Mr. DOOLITTLE (Johnson, Wis.) offered an amendment to the House amendments, as follows:

"Add to the last section the following proviso: Prorided, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to disfranchise any person, in either of the said States, from voting or holding office, who have received

Mr. DOOLITTLE took the floor in support of his amendment, prefacing with some remarks upon the condition of affairs in the South, and denying statements made by certain Radical Senators, as to crime and lawlessness existing there. as to crime and lawlessness existing there.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) said that if the House amendments were too harsh the Southern people had the Democratic party in the House to thank for it. It was very well known that a majority of the Umon party were in favor of the Senate smeadment, and a minority of the Union party, assisted by every Democrat, helped to defeat the acceptance of this proposition in the House, and left it open to further amendment with the result before

e Senate. Mr. HENDRICKS (Dem., Ind.) defended the action of Ir. HENDRICKS (Dem., Ind.) defended the action of bemocrats in the House. They could not have voted ferently without placing themselves upon the record in favor of the bill to which they were opposed in every spect. The responsibility for the bill or its amendats could not be placed upon the Democrats while are was a majority against them. Ir. STEWART (Rep., Nev.) asked Mr. Hendricks if he ald have voted as the Democrats of the House did had been in the House when the Senate amendments came are thatbody.

that body.
WILLIAMS (Rep., Oregon) raised a point of order
he allusion to the action of the other House was not

in order.

Mr. HENDRICKS resumed his remarks in defense of the action of the Democrats of the House, Mr. WILLIAMS having waived his point to permit him to do so.

Mr. CONNESS (Rep., Cal.) did not exactly understand what this debate was about. If it was to establish the reputation of the Democratic party, it was wholly un-

reputation of the Democratic particle properties and the House amendments, asked if it was not perfectly proper that men should be prevented from participation in the rebuilding of a covenant they had attempted to destroy. Mr. HENDERSON (Rep., Mo.) took the floor at 9:30, and delivered a speech of over an hour's duration, at the close of which Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.) appealed to the Senate to bring the debate to a close. Mr. Doolittle's amendment was then rejected in a vote

Buckalew, Davis, Teas, Johnson, Patterson, Cowan, Hendricks, Nesmith, Saulsbury-8. Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) offered an amendment, with an additional section, to vacate all offices now held under Rebel authority within ninety days after the passage of the act, which was disagreed to.

e amend	iments of the l	House were	then concu
he folior	wing vote:		
and the second	1	TEAS.	
wn, ell, adler, ness, dn, well, aunds, enden,	Foster, Fowler, Frelinghuyse Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Kirkwood,	Lane, Morgan, enMorrill, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Stewari,	Sumner, Trambu Van We Wade, Willey, Williams Wilson, Yates—3
er.		CAYS.	
balen,	Davis,	Nesmith,	Saulsbu

Cowan, Hendricks, Patterson, The Senate adjourned at 10:50. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE LAST REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.

Mr. BINGHAM, (Rep., Ohio) moved to correct the journal in the entry in reference to the death of Samuel Downing, described as the last surviving soldier of the revolutionary war, by making it read, "the last surviving soldier of the revolutionary war who was borne on the Pension Rolls." The correction was made.

Mr. MYERS (Rep., Pa.) asked leave to offer a resolution directing that after the Tax bill shall have been acted upon, all regular orders except the morning hour and other special orders, shall be set aside and the Tariff bill shall be the special order until disposed of. Several members objected.

members objected.

On rection of Mr. SCHENK (Rep., Ohio) the Secretary of War was directed to communicate all correspondence between the Commandant of the United States Arsenal at Augusta, Ga., and the President of the Augusta and Summerville Railroad Company, in reference to the extension of that road to the Arsenal.

CALIFORNIA LAND GRANT.

Mr. McRUER (Rep., Cal.) from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill giving the right of way, and making a grant of Land to the Sierra Nevada and Contra Costa Irrigation and Land Company in California. Recommitted and ordered printed.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL. The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to provide efficient government for the Rebel States. Mr. BLAINE (Rep., Me.) withdrew his motion to recede from disagreement to the Senate amendment, and moved

the previous question. Mr. Wilson (Rep., Iowa) moved to coppur with the

Senate amendment, with an amendment to the fifth sec-

tion as follows: " Provided, That no person excluded from the privilege

the new appointees.

From the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the salary tax on Clerks to Postmasters. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. of holding office by said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States shall be eligible to election as a member of the Convention to frame a Constitution for any of said Rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of such Convention." Mr. SHELLABARGER (Rep., Ohio) asked Mr. Blaine

in amendment.

Mr. BLAINE absolutely refused to do so.

Mr. SHELLABARGER then expressed the hope that the House would not second the previous question.

Mr. BANKS (Rep., Mass.) asked Mr. Wilson to modify his amendment so as to extend the disqualification to

Mr. BLAINE objected resolutely to any debate being

The House voted by tellers on seconding the previou question, and refused to second it by a vote of 72 to 76. Mr. SHELLABARGER then moved the following as an mendment to the amendment, to come in as a new see-

tion:

And be it further enacted, that until the people of the sidd Rebel States shall by law be admitted to representation to the Congress of the United States, all civil governments that may exist therein shall be deemed provisional oily, and shall be in all respects subject to the paraneunt authority of the United States, at any time to abilish, modify, control, and supersede the same, and in all elections to any office under such privisional Governments all persons shall be critical to vote, and none others, under the provisions of the fifth section of this act. And no person shall be eligible to any office under such provisional Governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said Constitutional Amendment.

The previous question was then moved and seconded.

The previous question was then moved and seconded. Mr. ROSS (Dem., Ill.) inquired whether it was in order o move to refer the amendment to a committee to have

it condensed and simplified. The SPEAKER replied in the negative.

Mr. BOYER (Dem., Pa.) moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table. Negatived without a division The question was taken on Mr. Shellabarger's amendment, and it was adopted by a vote of 28 Yeas and 70 Nays.

The following is the vote (Republicans, Roman; Demo-

*************	Y	EAS.	
Alley.	Donnelly,	Koontz.	Schenck.
Allison,	Dumont,	Lawrence (O.)	Scofield,
Ames,	Eggleston,	Loan,	Shellabarger,
Anderson,	Eliot,	Longyear,	Slean,
Arnell,	Farnsworth,	Lynch,	Spalding,
Ashley (Nev.		Mayuard,	Starr.
Ashley (Ohio		McClurg.	Stevens,
Baker,	Grinnell.	McIndee,	Stokes,
Baldwin,	Griswold,	Mercur,	Trowbridge,
	Harding (DL		Upson,
Banks,	Hart.	Moulton,	Van Aernam,
Baxter,	Hayes,	Myers.	Van Horn (NY
Beaman,	Henderson,	Newell.	Van Horn (Mo.
Bidwell,	Higby,	O'Naill.	Ward (N. Y.)
Boutwell,	Hill,	Orth.	Warner,
Brandesec.		Paine.	Washburn (In.
Bromwell,	Holmes,	Patterson,	Washburn(Ma
Broomall,	Hooper,	Perham,	Welker,
Bundy,	Hotchkiss.		Wentworth,
Clark (Ohio),	Hubbard N.Y	Tike,	Williams,
),Hubbard, (Ct.	J.P. REITER.	Wilson (lowa),
Colib,	Huiburd,	Price,	
Cook,	Julian,	Hice (Mass.),	Windom,
Cullom,	Kelly.	Rollins,	
Defrees,	Kelso.	Sawyer,	Woodbridge-28.
Deming,	Ketcham,		
200.00000000		ATS.	
Ancona,	Dodge,	Marshall,	Pagers,
Barker.	Eldridge.	Marvin.	Ross,
Benjamin,	Finck,	McCullough,	Rosseau.
Bergen,	Glossbrenner,	McKec,	Shanklin,
Bingham,	Goodyear,	McRuer,	Silgreaves,
Blame,	Harding (Ky.)	Miller,	Stillwell,
Blow,	Hise.	Moorhead,	Strousc.
Boyer,	Hubb'd(W.Va	Niblack.	Inber.
Buckland,	Hubbell (N.Y.	Nicholson,	Taylor (Tenn.).
Campbell,	Hubbell (Ohio	North.	Taylor (N. Y.),
Chanler,	Humphrey,	Phelps.	Thayer,
	Hunter,	Pomeroy,	Thornton,
Cooper,	Kerr,	Radford,	Trimble.
Darting,	Knykendall,	Randall (Pa.)	
Davis,	Laflin,	Raymond,	Whaley,
Dawes,	Lawrence (Pa	Pice (Me.)	Winfield.
Daneson,		Ritter.	Wright-70.
Delano,	Le Blond,	Attendary.	and the same

The question then recurred on agreeing to Mr. Wilson's motion to concur with the Schate amendment with the amendment offered by Mr. Wilson, as that was amended on motion of Mr. Shellabarger.

The vote was taken by Yeas and Nays, and resulted-125 Yeas and 46 Nays—a strict party vote.
So the Senate amendment as thus modified was agreed

to, and the bill was, at 1; o'clock, sent back to the

Senate.

On motion of Mr. HANKS (Rep., Mass.), it was ordered that for the remainder of the Session the morning hour should not be interrupted. The Hense then proceeded to the business of the morning hour, and took up the Millia will, which was before the House yesterday.

Mr. PAINE (Rep., Wis.). Chairman of the Committee on the Militia which reported the bill, said he would relieve his friends on the Democratic side of their apprehensions as to the effect of this bill, and would not put them to the trouble of flibustering, as they had threatened to day. He did not wish to block up the business of the House, and therefore he would move that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on the Militia. It was so ordered.

The Senate joint resolution to extend aid and facilities

The Senate joint resolution to extend an anti-tio citizens of the United States engaged in the survey of a route for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darlen. United States Navy and marines the provision relating to pensions in the Appropriation bill of July 28, 1866.

The House bill to establish the offices of Master Eu-meer, Musicr Machinist, Master Carpenter, Master Black-nith, Master Boiler Maker, Master Plumber, Master aulker, Master Painter, Master Sail-Maker, Master aborer, and Naval Storekeeper, in the United States avy-Yards, after some discussion, was passed. Yeas, 96; ave. 33. The salary attached to these offices is \$1,500. The House joint resolution authorizing the Scoretary of

attery was passed. The House but directing the Secretary of the Navy to e House bil directing the Secretary of the January of the pirati-deamer Alabama, to Commodore Winslow and the ers and crew of the Kearsarge, which destroyed the hama on the 19th day of June, 1864, was taken up. FARNSWOITH (Rep., III.) unde the point of order the bill made an angroup aften and must, therefore,

Alabama on the 19th day of June, 1804, was taken up.

Mr. FARNSWORTH (Rep., Ill.) under the point of order that the bill made an appropriation and must, therefore, be considered in Committee or the Whole.

The SPEAKER, having examined the bill, decided that it did not make any appropriation.

Mr. SPALDHNG (Rep., Ohio) inquired of Mr. Rice whether this bill had not been voted down in the House on several occasions.

Mr. RICE (Rep., Mass.) replied that this bill differed from those heretofore rejected. He explained the principles of the bill. If the Alabama had been taken into port as a prize, the captors would be entitled to her full value, but as the Alabama, after a contest which had reflected the greatest honor on the American may, had been sent to the bottom by the Kearssarge, there was no means of recompensing the officers and crew of the Kearsarge, except by passing this bill.

Mr. SPALDING asked Mr. Rice whether there was any precedent for this bill, and whether the officers and crew of the Constitution had had the value of the Guerriere distributed as prize money.

Mr. RICE thought they had, and knew that at all events

of the Constitution had had the value of the Guerriere distributed as prize money.

Mr. RICE thought they had, and knew that at all events there were several precedents for this course. He speake in favor of the bill, and, the question being taken, the bilt was passed without a division.

RELIEF FOR A NAVAL CONTRACTOR.

Mr. GRISWOLD (Rep., N. Y.), from the Naval Committee, reported the bill for the payment of \$84,000 to James Pelton, contractor, for building United States gunboats, and proceeded to explain the bill.

Before taking a vote upon it the morning hour expired, at half-past two, and the bill went over until to-morrow.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL. By unanimous consent, the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union was discharged from the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill, and the bill came before the House with the understanding that there should be a vote by Yeas and Nays. On striking out the

second section, relating to the General of the Army, Mr. BINGHAM (Rep., Ohio) moved to amend by striking out all after the first sentence, which was rejected-Yeas 62, Nays 68.

The vote was then taken on striking out the whole of the second section. Rejected-Yeas 41, Nays 86. Among the Yeas were Messrs, Bingham, Davis, Kuy-

kendall, Loan, Marvin, and Raymond. The bill was then passed by a vote of ss to ___, including the second section, which is in these words:

The bill was then passed by a vote of 88 to 2, including the second section, which is in these words:

"SECTION 2. And be it further enacted. That the head-quarters of the General of the Army of the United States shall be at the City of Washington, and all orders and instructions relating to military operations issued by the President or the Secretary of War shall be issued through the General of the Army: and in case of his inability, by the next in rank. The General of the Army shall not be removed, suspended, or relieved from command, or assigned to duty elsewhere than at said headquarters, without the previous approval of the Senate. And any orders or instructions relating to military operations, is sued contrary to the requirements of this section, shall be null and void. And any officer who shall issue orders or instructions contrary to the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and any officer of the army who shall transmit, convey, or obey any orders or instructions so issued, contrary to the provisions of this section, knowing that such orders were issued, shall be liable to imprisonment, not less than two, nor more than 20 years, upon conviction thereof in any Court of competent jurisdiction."

The SPEAKER presented Executive communications as follows:

From the President of the United States, transmitting re-

s follows: From the President of the United States, transmitting re-From the President of the Treasury and Secretary of War ports from Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of War in answer to the House resolution of the 28th of May, re-questing certain information in reference to captured and forfeited cottom. Referred to the Committee on Ways and

From the Postmaster General, in answer to the House half a page of the bill, and the House adjourned

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPE.

NEWS BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE TO FEB. 20.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE GREAT BRITAIN. LONDON, Feb. 20-Noon-None of the Fenians who participated in the late revolt have been captured.

Committee on Ways and Means.

MR. WENTWORTH'S COMMITTEE.

MR. HILL (Rep., Ind.) offered, as a question of privilege, a resolution, reciting the action of the House last Saturday on Mr. Wentworth's resolution, charging members with cerrupt bargains in reference to the impeachment of the President, and directing the select committee to which the matter was referred, to report to morrow any evidence in its possession relating to such alleged corrupt bargains.

The SPEAKER ruled that the resolution was not a question of privilege, and the resolution was withdrawn. Nine of the persons who were arrested in Dublin on suspicion of being Fenians, have been tried, found guilty, and heavily sentenced. Her Royal Highness the Princess Alexandra is THE TAX BILL.
The House then, on motion of Mr. HOOPER (Rep.

quite ill to-day.

Evening.-The Princess Alexandra has been confined and safely delivered of a girl.

The war estimates, as presented in the ministerial budget, are largely increased over those of the preeding year.

GERMANY.

Berlin. Feb. 20.—The returns from the recent elections for members of the German Parliament bave nearly all been received. All the members from Saxony are anti-Prussian in politics.

Evening.-Reports from all portions of Northern Germany indicate that the Liberals have carried the elections for the Parliament in their favor.

PRUSSIA. Berlin, Feb. 20-Noon.-The Prussian Governmenhas contracted for the purchase of several steamers of the American pattern, for use where quick

service is required. TURKEY. ATHENS, Feb. 20.-News has been received here

that the Turkish Government is about to send a manof-war in pursuit of the Greek ship Panpellenion off the Island of Candia. An armed brig will be dispatched from Greece to her assistance in case of emergency.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. LONDON, Feb. 20-Noon-Dispatches have been received

here which state that the ship Koh-i-noor, Capt. Rutter, which left Calcutta on the 8th of November last for Boston, was abandoned at sea on the 1st January. No further particulars have come to hand.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 20-a. m.-The steamship Union, which left New-York on the 3th inst., arrived here yester day evening, and subsequently sailed for Bremen.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Feb. 20-Noon.—Consols for money open at \$1. In American securities, Five-Twenties are advancing, the opening quotations this noon being 74}. Eries are steady at 374. Illinois Centrals 78, ex-dividend.

Evening.-Consols closed at 20% for money, a decline of since noon. American securities were last quoted as follows: United States Five-Twenties, 742; Illiunia Cen tral (ex div.), 78; Erie Railway shares, 38.

At Frankfort United States bonds closed at 774 American bonds at Paris have been selling at 8:3.

appies, 37 a game and a made in the tax on intoxicating drinks.

Mr. BIDWELL (Rep., Cal.) spoke in defense of the grape-growing interest of California.

Mr. BIDWELL (Rep., Mass.) said he intended to move to strike out the provision to exempt apple and peach brandy from the higher tax.

Mr. HILL then withdrew his amendment, and the motion of Mr. Price was agreed to, striking out the live taxing grape brandy 50 cents per gallon, and leaving it taxed at the same rates as whisky.

A discussion arose on the clause taxing manufacturers of wood 24 per cent ad valorem, and various propositions of amendment were offered. Finally, on motion of Mr. ALLISON (Rep., Iowa), the clause was modified so as to make it read "on manufactures of wool, or of which wood is the chief component material, and the component material of chief value, 24 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. VALKER (Rep., Ohio) moved to insert, "on saddles, bridles, and harness, two per cent ad valorem." He shought saddlers should be placed on the same footing as shoemakers and tailors. LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20-Noon.-The Cotton market opens quiet and steady, with an estimated day's sale of 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands are still quoted at 14d. Lard a active, and has advanced 6d. since last report; American qualities are quoted at 50/6 per cwt.

Evening-The Cotton market closed quiet; sales of the day, 8,000 bales Middling Uplands, at 14d. per ib. The market for Wheat and Corn is quiet. Bacon: Middles, 43/ per cwt. Tallow, 43/6 per cwt. for American. Lard, 50/3 per ewt. Rosin: Common Wilmington, 9/6 per ewt. Petroleum: Refined Pennsylvania and Canada, 1/6 per

MEXICO.

REPORTED AMERICAN BOMBARDMENT OF MAZATLAN. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBENE.

At 4:30 the House took a recess till 7:30, the bill being disposed of to near the end of page 10.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed its session at 74 o'clock.

THE COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

Mr. HOOPER (Rep., Mass.) asked leave to introduce bills for reference to the Committee of Ways and Means to provide ways and means for the payment of the compound interest notes, but Mr. PRICE (Rep., Iowa) objected. New-Orleans, Feb. 20.-Letters from Tepic, Jan. 20, do not mention the shelling of the City of Mazatlan by the Americans. It is believed in Mexico that the whole affair is a hoax.

SURRATT.

HE ACKOWLEDGES HIS IDENTITY-HIS COUNSEL,

lows:

Granting pensions to Patrick Mechan, 89th Indiana Volunteers, and to Exra B. Gordon, 4th New-Hampshire Volunteers, passed with amendments, leaving the amount of
pension subject to the provisions of the Pension law.

Increasing pensions of Chas. Appleton and Kennedy
O'Brien from 88 to \$15 per month. Passed.

Granting pensions to John Carter, Fifth United States
Infantry, and Chas. N. Weiss of the District of Columbia. BY TRIMGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Feb. 20.-It is understood that ex-Gov. Thomas H. Ford and Col. Sol. Hinckle have been retained as counsel in the case of John II. Surratt on a charge of murder. The prisoner had heretofore repeatedly denied that he was Surratt, but yesterday, when he was about to be delivered into the hands of the United States Marshal, the following colloquy occurred: Marshal—"Is your name John H. Surratt?"

Marshal—"Is your name John H. Surratt?"
Prisoner—"It is, Sir."
Marshal—"Then, Sir, I arrest you by virtue of a bench warrant issued to me by the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia."
During the ride to the fail from the Swatara Surratt was introduced by the Marshal to Deputy Philips and Major Richards. Very little conversation passed between the prisoner and these geatlemen Surratt remarked that the city looked very familiant to him.

POLITICAL. NEBRASKA,

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH STATE IN THE UNION. T TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. OMAHA, Feb. 20,-The Nebraska Legislature has

ratified the conditions imposed by Congress for the admission of that Territory as a State. The vote in the House stood 20 Yeas to 6 Nays, and in the Senate it was unanimous. The Legislature will adjourn to-morrow.

CONNECTICUT. DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS NOMINATION.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 20.—The Democrats to-day

ominated Eichard D. Hubbard for Congress in the 1st District. The vote was unanimous. Mr. Hubbard appeared in the Convention and accepted the nomination. The resolutions passed by the Convention approve of the nomination of James E. English, and also of the resolu tion passed at the late Democratic State Convention, denounce the revolutionary schemes of the Radicals as alarming, and characterize the passage of the Soldiers' Bounty bil as unjust and sectional in its character and oppressive upon the people already overburdened by taxation. The District is at present represented by the Hon. Henry C. Deming, who has been renominated by the Eemblicans.

Mary land Volunteers, to Airs, Sarly Roses, Carbones, Pa. Passed.
Also by Mr. LEFTWICH (Dem., Tenn.)—Granting pensions to David B. Champion, Mrs. Kachel McClelian of Ohio (giving her back pension), James Riddle of New-York (late of the sth U. S. Infantry), Olivia W. Caunon (wislow of late Midshipman Caunon), Milion Velzy (late of the 10sth N. Y. Vols., giving him back pension).
Passed. FOURTH DISTRICT DEMOCRATIC NOMENTION. FOURTH DISTRICT DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

RRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 20,—The Democratic Convention for the Fourth Congress District assembled in this city this morning. It was organized by the choice of the Hon. Win. D. Bishop of Bridgeport as President. Informal bollots were then taken with results strongly in favor of Mr. William H. Barnum of Salisbury, James S. Taylor of Danbury, William D. Bishop of Bridgeport, after which the name of William F. Taylor was withdrawn, and the nomination of William H. Barnum made manimum. Passed.

Mr. PERHAM (Rep., Me.) reported back adversely the Senate bill for the relief of Ward B. Burnett of New-York; which was laid on the table.

The reports of the Committee on Invalid Pensions being thus disposed of, at \$1 o'clock Mr. PERHAM, in the name of the soldiers' widows and orphans, thanked the House for its action. THE TAX BIJL.

The House then went into the Committee of the Whole in the State of the Union, Mr. BOUTWELL (Rep., Mass.)

THERD DISTRICT DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

NORWICH, Conn., Feb. 20.—The Democratic Convention for the Third District met in this city to-day, and nominated Mr. Earl Martin of Killingly for Congress.

KENTUCKY.

THE REBELS TO CONTROL THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. FRANKFORT, Feb. 20 .- To-morrow the Kebels will hold a caucus to attempt to control the Democratic Convention on Friday. It is expected they will claim too many offices, and there is a prospect of a split between
the Rebels and the Conservative Unionists and their running separate tickets, the former withWm.C. Preston, formerly Minister to Spain and recently a Rebel General, for
Governor. If no division takes place ex-Gov. Helm, a stayat-home Rebel during the war and a fighting one since the
war closed, will probably be the joint nomline. The Radicals hold their State Convention on the 26th inst., and will
put a full ticket in the field. Probably Col. C. P. Earnes will
head the ticket. The Legislature has adjourned over
until the last Convention has adjourned. The bill to create a conventional rate of interest was defeated in the
Senate to-day. The city is overflowing with delegates to
the State Convention, and they are being billeted upon
the citizens. There will be a large crowd present. many offices, and there is a prospect of a spiit between

RAILROAD MATTERS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

MADISON, Feb. 20.—The Senate passed the bill guthorizing a railroad bridge over the Mississippi at Winona, and recommitted to the Railroad Committee the bill authorizing the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company to issue \$1,000,000 more stock and consolidate with roads in Iowa and Minnesota. The

per cent. Agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON offered an amendment, the effect of which would be to compel street railroad companies to sell on the cars packages of tickets, without adding on the tax. Rejected.

A discussion arose on the paragraph to amend Schedule E, in relation to stamp duties. Several propositions were made to modify the paragraph, and explanations were made of them. Finally, on motion of Mr. DAWES the entire paragraph was stricken out, leaving Schedule B as in the present law.

On motion of Mr. SPALDING (Rep., Ohio), receipts for the payment of money were exempted from stamp duty. Stamp duties were also removed from all legal documents, affidavits, probates of wills, &c., where the value of the real and personal estate does not exceed \$1,000, applications for soliders' bountles, pensions, &c. Legislature agreed to a recess from the 21st to the evening of the 26th. The Senate reconsidered and tabled a resolution for the payment of the Legislature

ADJOURNED.

The Committee rose at 10:10, having got through about